

philosophy from Fordham University in New York, with a major in French, minor in Spanish. He earned his bachelor's degree from Brescia College in Owensboro, Kentucky, majoring in French with minors in English, Spanish and history.

Considered a preeminent scholar of Voltaire and an internationally respected scholar and lecturer, Dr. Lee co-authored "Livres dangereux: Le Dictionnaire philosophique de Voltaire" in 1994, and published book reviews in 10 journals.

Dr. Lee became Barry University's vice president for academic affairs in 1981. As its chief academic officer, Dr. Lee was an integral part of Barry University growing from a small college of just under 2,000 students to today's institution of more than 9,200. Barry University, Florida's fourth-largest private institution of higher education, provides bachelor's, master's, law, and seven doctoral degree programs across the state. Founded in 1940, the university is sponsored by the Dominican Sisters of Adrian, Michigan. Barry University, named one of the most diverse institutions of higher education in the South by US News and World Magazine for the last seven years, possesses a diverse student population from more than 70 countries characterizing Barry's global community.

Dr. Lee's life mirrored the diversity found at Barry University. His research and travels took him to France, England, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany, and his reputation led him to more than 30 locations throughout the United States and the world as a speaker and guest lecturer. Further, he was a member of more than 15 professional organizations, including the American Association of Teachers of French, American Association of University Administrators, American Comparative Literature Association, American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, British Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Modern Language Association, North American Association for the Study of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. Dr. Lee also was appointed to the editorial board of the "Complete Works of Voltaire," and was national secretary-treasurer for Delta Epsilon Sigma.

Dr. Joseph Lee's achievements were great, as was his commitment to Barry University's community and the broader community of South Florida. I offer my sincere condolences to his family and all who were touched by his greatness.

TRIBUTE TO OTTAWA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations to Ottawa Township High School (OTHS) in Ottawa, Illinois for its remarkable accomplishment of winning the Illinois State Music Championship for the tenth consecutive year.

Much of the credit for this amazing achievement must be attributed to the strong leadership of Mr. Roger Am, Vocal Music Director, and Ms. Sarah Reckmyer, Director of Bands. Clearly, their hard work and commitment to

the program over the years have developed an environment of high expectations.

Further credit for the OTHS success is due to the support of the school administration; the work of the music staff at the elementary schools which feed into Ottawa Township High School and the OTHS students themselves who have refused to accept any outcome short of victory in the state music competition.

It is quite refreshing to see a public high school with such a strong commitment to the fine arts. In addition to its obviously outstanding music program, Ottawa Township High School also possesses and displays a truly remarkable multi-million dollar collection of artwork—a fine arts attribute which surely few public high schools in the nation can match.

In closing, let me state just how proud and pleased I am to have this chance to provide my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives with this shining example of a public educational institution which believes so strongly in offering its students this type of fine arts opportunity. I encourage my colleagues to share this example with the high schools in their own congressional districts in hopes of spurring interest in the fine arts in our young citizens across our nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 14, 2006, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation.

I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 448—"no." On Ordering the Previous Question providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1000) providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives (H. Res. 1003).

Rollcall No. 449—"yes." On Agreeing to the Resolution providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1000) providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives (H. Res. 1003).

Rollcall No. 450—"yes." On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building (H.R. 6033).

NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2006

Mr. JOHN LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, no discussion of our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities would be complete without mention of the Atlanta University Center Consortium. I have the privilege of representing, in my Congressional District, this remarkable consortium of institutions of higher learning which comprises: Clark Atlanta Uni-

versity; Spelman College; Morehouse College; Morehouse School of Medicine; the Interdenominational Theological Institute. I also am fortunate to represent Morris Brown College, Georgia's first college founded by African-Americans for African-Americans, in my Congressional District.

I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the rich history and the integral role that these institutions have played in educating African-American scholars for over a century.

Atlanta University Center—As the largest concentration of historically Black colleges and universities in the Nation, the Atlanta University Center has played a pivotal role in providing African Americans access to higher education for over 150 years. The history of the Atlanta University Center Consortium truly demonstrates the forward thinking of those who came before us.

During the 1930s, the modern organization of the Atlanta University Center emerged, with Atlanta University, Clark College, Morris Brown College, and the Interdenominational Theological Center affiliating a few years later. In 1957, the controlling Boards of six HBCU institutions (Atlanta University; Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges; and Gammon Theological Seminary) ratified new Articles of Affiliation, creating the present-day Atlanta University Center. In 1964, the Atlanta University Center, Inc. was incorporated as a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization to provide services and programs to its member institutions. Today, Atlanta University Center Consortium member institutions continue to share a unique bond and a common goal of providing quality education for African Americans.

I want to commend the outstanding work of the Atlanta University Center, Consortium Executive Director, Dr. Marilyn T. Jackson, and the staff, faculty of the Atlanta University Center.

Clark Atlanta University—Formed by the consolidation of Atlanta University, which offered only graduate degrees, and Clark College, a 4-year undergraduate institution oriented to the liberal arts, Clark Atlanta University was formed in 1988. While Clark Atlanta University continues to maintain its historic relationship with the United Methodist Church, it should be noted that the legacy of both Clark College and Atlanta University extend back to the mid 19th century.

Clark College was founded in 1869 as Clark University by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which later became the United Methodist Church. Atlanta University was established by the American Missionary Association, with later assistance from the Freedman's Bureau in 1865.

Prior to its consolidation, Atlanta University was the Nation's oldest graduate institution serving a predominantly African-American student body. By the late 1870s, Atlanta University was renowned for supplying black teachers and librarians to the public schools of the South. By 1930, Atlanta University was offering graduate coursework in liberal arts, social and natural sciences; it would later go on to adopt professional programs in social work, library science, and business administration.

Clark Atlanta University continues to emphasize sound ethical and moral principles that promote personal integrity and understanding of others. Additionally, Clark Atlanta University accepts the mandate of its parent institutions:

Atlanta University's motto, "I'll Find a Way or Make One," and Clark College's motto, "Culture for Service."

I want to commend the outstanding work of Clark Atlanta University's current President, Dr. Walter Broadnax, and the staff, faculty, students, and alumni.

Interdenominational Theological Center—The Interdenominational Theological Center was chartered in 1958 through the mutual efforts of four denominations, representing four seminaries: Morehouse School of Religion, Gammon Theological Seminary, Turner Theological Seminary, and the Phillips School of Theology. The Interdenominational Theological Center would later add the Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary; the Charles H. Mason Theological Seminary, and the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Atlanta. Today, over 15 different denominations are represented throughout the center, including Disciples of Christ (Christian Church), United Church of Christ, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, as well as students who are nondenominational.

The ITC has an international reputation for producing exceptional clergy and a long-standing tradition of community outreach, and it is known for its commitment to promoting service to both the church and society. In fact, the International Theological Center is currently playing an important role in fostering a national dialogue surrounding the Black church's role in the renewal of American society.

I want to commend the outstanding work of the Interdenominational Theological Center's current President, Dr. Michael A. Battle, and the staff, faculty, students, and alumni of the Interdenominational Theological Center.

Morehouse College—Founded in 1867 as the Augusta Institute in Augusta, Georgia, Morehouse College is the Nation's largest liberal arts college for men. In addition to ensuring that its students are prepared both academically and socially, Morehouse also takes great pains to ensure that its students are spiritually prepared for leadership and success in the larger society; as a result of this unique focus, Morehouse has the distinction of conferring bachelor's degrees on more black men than any other college or university in the United States.

I am pleased to note that Morehouse's notable alumni include some very distinguished Members of this Congress: my colleague from Georgia, Congressman SANFORD BISHOP and my good friend from New York, MAJOR OWENS. It also should be noted that Morehouse counts former U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher, and former Health and Human Services Secretary Leon Sullivan, among its prominent alumni.

I want to commend the outstanding work of Morehouse College's current President, Dr. Walter Massey, in addition to its students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

Morehouse School of Medicine—Morehouse School of Medicine was established in 1975, as part of Morehouse College, to address both a severe shortage of minority doctors, and a shortage of doctors in rural areas and inner cities. In 1983, Morehouse School of Medicine joined the consortium of institutions known as Atlanta University Center and was granted full accreditation of its M.D. degree program in April 1985.

Recognized for taking the lead in educating primary care physicians, 68 percent of More-

house School of Medicine alumni are practicing in primary care disciplines, while 84 percent are practicing medicine in underserved areas. Furthermore, Morehouse School of Medicine's research focuses on areas that disproportionately affect the African-American and other minorities. Its institutes include, but are not limited to: the National Center for Primary Care, the Cardiovascular Research Institute, the Neuroscience Institute, and the NASA Space Medicine and Life Sciences Research Center.

I want to commend the outstanding work of Morehouse School of Medicine's current President, Dr. John Maupin, in addition to its students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

Spelman College—Founded in 1881 for the purposes of educating African-American women and girls, Spelman College has empowered women to fully use their talents to succeed and to better the world, for many generations. As one of two black women's colleges in the Nation, Spelman develops its students not only academically but also emotionally and spiritually.

Spelman students are encouraged to pursue the study of fields where minorities and women are often underrepresented, such as math, science, and engineering. To this end, Spelman has forged partnerships with NASA and has been designated as one of six institutions designated by the National Science Foundation and NASA as a Model Institution for Excellence in undergraduate science and math education.

I want to commend the outstanding work of Spelman's current President, Dr. Beverly Daniel Tatum, in addition to its students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

Morris Brown College—Morris Brown College is a private, liberal arts, 4-year institution founded in 1881 by members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Today, thousands of leaders in government, education, business, technical fields and the professions are proud to have Morris Brown College as their alma mater.

While the Atlanta community was deeply troubled by the April 2003 decision of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to rescind the accreditation of Morris Brown College, we remain hopeful that the institution will soon be restored to its full academic standing. I stand in solidarity with Morris Brown College, as it moves forward through this challenging transition, and I am confident that the institution will return stronger than ever.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for the goals and ideals of Historically Black Colleges and Universities week, and I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

PROVIDING FOR EARMARKING REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2006

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this sham legislation and call on this Congress to pass serious reform legisla-

tion to clean up the corruption in the People's House.

The culture of corruption under the current Republican Majority is a stain on the honor of everyone who serves this institution. The former Republican Majority Leader has been indicted, one former Republican Member of the Appropriations Committee is serving a lengthy Federal prison term, and just this morning we learned that a former powerful Republican Committee Chairman has agreed to plead guilty to criminal charges. And throughout the current 109th Congress, the Republican Leadership has shut down the Ethics Committee that has responsibility for maintaining the integrity of the U.S. House.

I support full disclosure of all Member-directed appropriations to shine a light on the process and ensure any special interest provisions can pass muster of public scrutiny. It is well past time for Congress to pass serious lobbying reform to clean up this institution.

Unfortunately, House Resolution 1000, the so-called Earmark Reform Act is a fraud. It would do nothing to expose the Alaskan "Bridge to Nowhere" because it does not apply to authorization bills. And on appropriations bills, this proposal sets up a huge loophole because it does not apply to what is known as the Manager's Amendment. This omission simply sets up a new conduit for the Republicans' earmark excesses.

Mr. Speaker, I regret the Republican party bosses refuse to bring legislation to clean up the corruption in Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against this scam legislation.

S. 418: MILITARY PERSONNEL FINANCIAL SERVICES PROTECTION ACT

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 418, the Military Personnel Financial Services Protection Act. This act helps to ensure that our military personnel are not vulnerable to immoral and dishonest insurance schemes.

I think the provisions of this bipartisan bill are crucial for the protection of our Armed Forces and their families. While most of America's focus on the military concerns our actions abroad, protecting personnel and their families at home can sometimes be overlooked. But for years now, men and women in the armed services have fallen victim to unscrupulous salespersons pushing high cost and unnecessary financial products and life insurance. This practice must be stopped.

As numerous investigations, studies, and congressional hearings have shown, bad actors within the insurance and financial products industry have been taking advantage of military personnel in order to turn a quick profit. The military personnel they target are often young, inexperienced in financial matters, and particularly vulnerable to the aggressive sales tactics used by some companies. To make matters worse, Department of Defense Directives and state regulations would be violated or completely ignored by these salespersons, without repercussion.